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same as they now collect garbage. We believe that the work of these councils will show the profit that will accrue to the city; by doing so they will make it—the salvage of waste materials, a business proposition for each city engaged in such work.”

Whether the cessation of the war has caused the abandonment of the above plan is not known.

Now is the logical time for Chicago to consider the advisability of instituting a municipal system for the collection and disposition of junk, both as a means of preventing crime and as an effective plan for raising large revenues. Under its present statutory limitations, such a municipal system is probably unauthorized by law. The approaching constitutional convention should, however, afford the opportunity of granting Chicago sufficient authority to undertake this work.—From the report. See editorial by Mr. Hunter in this number.

**Dr. McCord, Instructor in Cornell.**—Dr. Clinton P. McCord, Health Director, Board of Education, Albany, New York, Instructor in Educational Hygiene in the Albany Medical College, and Consulting Psychiatrist at the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y., has been appointed professor of Hygiene and Physical Diagnosis in the Cornell University Summer School of Physical Education, in session July 7 to August 16. Dr. McCord has from time to time made valuable contributions to this JOURNAL.—R. H. G.

**Death of Mr. Theodore Kytko, Identification Expert.**—Mr. Theodore Kytko of San Francisco, Identification Expert, died recently in his laboratory in San Francisco. He had been active for more than twenty-five years in the field of questioned documents and the scientific investigation of problems in criminal investigation and identification requiring the resources of the laboratory. He achieved his earliest successes in Chicago in connection with the trials of the perpetrators of the famous Haymarket riots. He has been a constant protagonist of a high standard of treatment of hand-writing problems and expert testimony and he has done much to eliminate the feeling of distrust which has been sometimes brought to bear on testimony of this character by poorly qualified investigators. In the later years of his life he devoted a great deal of time and attention to the methods of operation and detection of the black hand and similar organizations. He was frequently threatened in his life and property. Among other interesting discoveries which he made was a method of transferring finger prints from one object to another; a discovery which, while it did not affect the value of finger prints as a means of identification, was nevertheless of such importance as to render of somewhat doubtful value the latent prints discovered at the scene of crime as a basis of identification.

Mr. Kytko gave his services freely to the government during the war in all manner of investigations connected with the use of the mails as a means of furthering spy activities. He prepared for the use of the secret service a monograph on sympathetic inks and their methods of discovery which was greatly appreciated and widely used among secret service officers.

In the course of his life Mr. Kytko accumulated a magnificent laboratory in San Francisco.—E. O. Heinrich, Boulder, Colorado.